

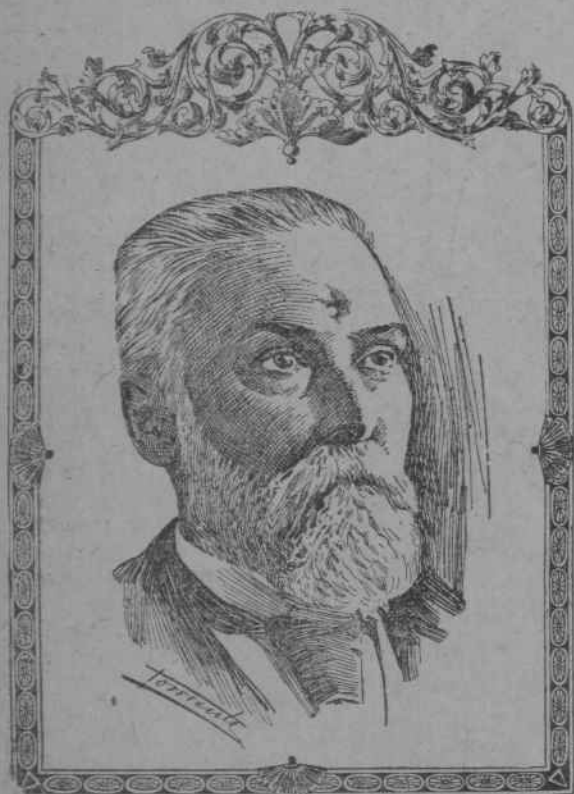
To General Garcia.---Your army has fought long for liberty. The people of the United States sent their army and navy to win liberty for YOU. You shall not be deprived of the fullest fruits of victory. TRUST THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

**NEW YORK JOURNAL
AND ADVERTISER.**

W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THIS IS GENERAL CALIXO GARCIA.



AND THIS IS HIS FIGHTING RECORD.

LEADER IN REVOLUTION OF 1868.
CAPTURED SANTA RITA, BAIRE AND HOLGUIN.
SURROUNDED AND VANQUISHED A SPANISH ARMY AT SANTA MARIA.
WOUNDED DESPERATELY AT SAN ANTONIO DEL BAHAR.
IMPRISONED AS A REBEL AT MANZANILLO.
DEPORTED TO SPAIN AND IMPRISONED AT VALENCIA.
FREED IN 1877.
RUSHED INTO THE "LITTLE REVOLUTION" BY THE SIDE OF THE HEROIC MACEO.
RE-EXILED TO SPAIN.
ESCAPED TO CUBA AGAIN IN FEBRUARY, 1893.
HAS BEEN FIGHTING FOR CUBAN FREEDOM EVER SINCE.

THIS IS HIS LETTER TO GEN. SHAFTER

"Major-General W. R. Shafter, Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth Army Corps of the United States Army.

"Sir: On May 12 the Government of the Republic of Cuba ordered me, as commander of the Cuban army in the East, to co-operate with the American army. Following the plans and obeying the orders of its commanders, I have done my best, sir, to fulfill the wishes of my Government, and I have been, until now, one of your most faithful subordinates, honoring myself in carrying out your orders and instructions as far as my powers have allowed me to do it.

"The city of Santiago finally surrendered to the American army, and the news of that important victory was given to me by persons entirely foreign to your staff. I have not been honored, sir, with a single word from your self informing me about the negotiations for peace or the terms of the capitulation by the Spaniards.

"The important ceremonies of the surrender of the Spanish army and the possession of the city by yourself took place later on, and I only knew of both events by the public reports.

"I was neither honored, sir, with a kind word from you inviting myself nor any other officer of my staff to represent the Cuban army on that memorable occasion. 'Finally, I know that you have left in power at Santiago the same Spanish authorities that for three years I have fought as enemies of the independence of Cuba.'

"I beg to state that those authorities have never been elected at Santiago by residents of the city, but appointed by royal decree of the Queen of Spain.

"I would agree, sir, that the army under your command should have taken possession of the city and have garrisoned the forts. I would give my warm co-operation to any measure you may have deemed best under American military law to hold the city for your army and preserve public order until the time comes to fulfill the solemn pledge of the people of the United States to establish in Cuba a free and independent government.

"But when the question arrives of appointing authorities in Santiago de Cuba and under the peculiar circumstances created by the thirty years of our struggle against the Spanish rule, I cannot see but with the deepest regret that such authorities are not elected by the Cuban people and the inhabitants of the city, but the same ones selected by the Queen of Spain and her Ministers to defend against the Cubans the Spanish sovereignty.

"A rumor too absurd to be believed, General, ascribes the reason of your measure and of the orders of forbidding my army to enter Santiago to fear of massacres and revenge against the Spaniards. Allow me, sir, to protest against even the shadow of such an idea. We are not savages, ignoring the rules of civilized warfare."

"We are a poor, ragged army; as ragged and poor as was the army of your forefathers in their noble war for independence; but, as the heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown, we respect too deeply our cause to disgrace it with barbarism and cowardice.

"In view of all these reasons, I sincerely regret to be unable to fulfill any longer the orders of my Government, and therefore have tendered to-day to the Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban army, Major-General Maximo Gomez, my resignation as commander of this section of our army. Awaiting his resolution, I withdraw with my forces to Jiguani.

"Very respectfully yours, CALIXTO GARCIA."

THE AMERICANS who gave up their lives on the battlefield in Cuba did not die in order that the Sugar Trust and rich speculators might gather booty. They made their great sacrifice for human liberty—fought and perished in aid of the Cuban patriots.

The organs of dishonor and repudiation will not be able to obscure that solemn truth.

The American people know why this war was begun and they will see to it that the Republic shall not be put to immortal shame by greed.

TO CUBAN PATRIOTS---TRUST THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

General Garcia's letter to General Shafter should bring a blush to the cheek of every American. More than that, it should move President McKinley to quick action—to the issuing of sharp instructions to the commander of our forces at Santiago, ordering him to show our Cuban allies the respect due them.

General Shafter has not treated General Garcia as a soldier and a gentleman, and the latter has resented neglect and insult as a soldier and gentleman should.

There is no nobler officer in the field than Calixto Garcia. His letter announcing his withdrawal from further co-operation with General Shafter may not be politic. Aware that it may not, for prudential reasons, be endorsed by his superiors, he has placed his resignation in the hands of General Gomez to meet that contingency. But whether Garcia's course be approved by Gomez and the Junta or not, the position he has taken is manly and spirited, and it will win sympathy for him and his cause wherever just pride is understood and generosity has a voice in judgment.

Garcia sets forth these facts:

From the time of the landing of the American commander he acted as his subordinate, carrying out his orders cheerfully and to the best of his ability.

No information was sent him officially respecting the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago, nor was he notified of the capitulation of the Spaniards.

He learned only by hearsay of the ceremonies attendant upon the Americans taking possession of the city and of the arms of the vanquished Spaniards. "I was neither honored, sir," he writes, "with a kind word from you inviting myself nor any other officer of my staff to represent the Cuban army on that memorable occasion."

"Finally," he adds, "I know that you have left in power at Santiago the same Spanish authorities that for three years I have fought as enemies of the independence of Cuba"—and these officials are appointees of the crown of Spain.

In short, General Shafter treated General Garcia with no more consideration than if he had been a Chinese cook, and the Cuban army was as completely overlooked as if it had not existed.

It is not an army which blazes in fine uniforms or that glitters in brass, but it is a force that proved its pluck and prowess in many a fight long before General Shafter's litter was ever seen in Cuba.

"We are a poor, ragged army," Garcia says with bitter pathos; "as ragged and poor as was the army of your forefathers in their noble war for independence."

THAT STINGS EVERY AMERICAN. AND IT OUGHT TO STING.

A great blunder has been committed as well as a great wrong done by General Shafter. At the very outset he has alienated to the extent of his opportunity the only people in Cuba for whose good will Americans should care—the men who have attested their love of country by taking up arms for it. The Cuban army may not have in it the bulk of the representatives of the property and social aristocracy of the island, but in it is massed Cuba's manhood. It stands for republicanism, for freedom, and an American general is the last man who should be expected to slight its gallant officers and belittle its brave and patriotic rank and file.

General Shafter is in obvious need of an immediate and peremptory reminder from Washington that he is not in Cuba merely as a conqueror of the Spaniards, BUT AS A LIBERATOR OF THE CUBAN PEOPLE.

The United States did not go to war with Spain in order to seize Cuba for itself or to enrich the Republic by the capture of Spain's other islands in the Caribbean and Pacific. It was in behalf of humanity and liberty—the liberty of Cuba—that the American sword was drawn.

Well may the Cuban people, in view of Shafter's conduct, ask themselves, as the Journal's correspondent at Santiago cables they are asking, "whether they have only changed masters."

General Garcia should have participated as an equal in all the negotiations preceding the surrender, and as an honored ally in victory in the ceremonies of the American occupation.

The Cuban flag should have waved with the Stars and Stripes when the city was entered.

And that triumph over Spain should have uprooted at once and forever the last vestige of Spanish rule in Santiago.

General Garcia's letter is a true letter. All its indignation is just; all its dignified reproaches are deserved. Its substance and its tone will be approved by the American people.

But not by the Spaniards and their friends in the United States. The former are rejoicing at the breach between Shafter and Garcia, and the latter—the money grubbers who were against a war for freedom and now would wage it as one for spoils—are made happy by every chance to cry out that the Cuban patriots are not fit to govern their island. "They are only a minority, anyway," exult these watchmen in the private towers whence the plain is scanned to catch sight of dollars under weak guard.

The ragged soldiers of Garcia and Gomez may be in a minority. So were the ragged soldiers of Washington.

But they are republicans, and IT IS ONLY REPUBLICANS WHO SHOULD HAVE A HAND IN THE ERECTION OF THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA. Were we to declare war for the purpose of abolishing cannibalism in an island we should scarcely give cannibals a voice in framing the constitution and electing the new rulers. The shopkeepers of Santiago, good, thrifty Spanish souls, are rallying round the Stars and Stripes just now with affecting enthusiasm. And the "property and respectability" of all Cuba will follow their example in due time. Whatever flag has the strongest army to protect it gets the cheers of this class of men always and everywhere, but they are no more to be considered by the United States in establishing a free and stable government in Cuba than the United States considered the Mormons in prescribing the laws for the Territory of Utah.

THE SPANIARDS IN CUBA WHO HAVE STOOD BY SPAIN AND THE CUBANS WHO WERE TOO COWARDLY TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY NUMBER MANY THOUSAND, BUT ALL TOGETHER THEY ARE NOT WORTH IN THE SCALE OF DESERT THE RAGGEDEST SOLDIER WHO HAS FOUGHT UNDER THE SINGLE STARRED FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC.

To General Garcia, to General Gomez, to the gallant soldiers in their armies, and to all the true men of Cuba the Journal, which has ever been Cuba's friend, sends this message:

"Trust the American people. They rule this Republic. They elect Presidents and Congresses. Their will is law. To free Cuba, to turn the island over to its loyal and brave sons, this country has gone to war with Spain. The nation's word is pledged, and that pledge will be redeemed."

DOES CLAUSEN OR THE PEOPLE OWN THE \$8,000,000 SPEEDWAY?

President Clausen, of the Park Board, admits that he made the regulations excluding wheelmen from the driveway on his own responsibility.



G. C. CLAUSEN.

He says: "I am in control of affairs here, and the rules I made were strictly in accordance with the law authorizing the Speedway."

G. C. CLAUSEN, WHAT HE IS, WHAT HE DOES AND SAYS

He is president of the Greater New York Park Commission.

He has been president for nine years of the New York Riding and Driving Club and is a member of the New York Jockey Club.

He claims to have absolute control over the \$8,000,000 Speedway under the law.

It is he who has excluded the wheelmen.

He says: "THE SPEEDWAY WAS BUILT FOR THE USE OF THOSE WHO OWN FAST HORSES, AND WE SHALL KEEP IT FOR SUCH PEOPLE EXCLUSIVELY. THE BICYCLE AND SULKY HAVE NO PLACE THERE."



AUGUST MORHUS, one of the three Park Commissioners who Mr. Clausen says has nothing to say about making rules for the people's speedway.

Yesterday a Journal reporter interviewed the gentleman who is responsible for the closing of the Speedway to the thousands who ride bicycles. The "rules and regulations" posted at the entrance to the driveway were formulated by President George C. Clausen. The other members of the Board of Park Commissioners were not consulted, and no record of the adoption of such "rules and regulations" appears upon the minutes of the Board.

President Clausen claims that under the new charter he has a legal right to make any regulations he may deem necessary for the proper government of the parks in the Borough of Manhattan. "Previous to January 1," he said, "the matter would have to have been brought before the entire Board, but now I am in control of affairs here, and the rules I made were strictly in accordance with the law establishing the Speedway and with the requirements of those who make use of the driveway."

THE SPEEDWAY BELONGS TO OWNERS OF FAST HORSES.

"The Speedway was built for the use of those who own fast horses, and we shall keep it for such people exclusively. The bicycle and the sulky have no place there—the former because they would get in the way or frighten the horses, and the latter because the road was not constructed for the trainers of young horses."

"So far as I know, the rules give satisfaction to the drivers, and they are the men who are interested. I certainly should object to the construction of the bicycle path as proposed by the Journal. The Speedway is not wide enough now, and we will not allow it to be cut up."

Mr. Clausen is one of the wealthiest German-American citizens of New York. His first office was that of Tax Commissioner, to which he was appointed by Mayor Gilroy. On May 1, 1893, he was appointed Park Commissioner. He was involved in the general charges against the Park Board respecting the manner in which the one million dollars appropriated for the benefit of the laboring poor had been expended. He has been identified with the driving interests of the city and is a member of the New York Jockey Club and of the New York Riding and Driving Club. For nine years he was president of the latter organization. He owns fast horses and can be seen on the Speedway more often than almost any other driver.

WHY THEY SENT GODKIN AWAY.

The Sun's Tribute to the Man Without a Country, Now an Editor Without a Newspaper.

(From the New York Sun.)

There came a time in the course of human events, when even the obtuse perceptions and elevated self-complacency of the New York Evening Post grasped the fact that it must either shut up Godkin or shut up shop. The alternative was unpleasant—for Godkin—but conditions are inexorable when a journal has allowed a man without a country to permeate its columns to such an extent that it has become universally recognized as a newspaper without a country.

That was the case with the Evening Post not many weeks ago. People who could stand, in ordinary times, the dismal egotism and the unrelieved snarl and sneer of Godkin's editorial manifestations refused absolutely to tolerate him when he turned his pen to defamation of the American flag and abuse of all that American patriotism holds dearest. The most hardened readers of the Evening Post were ashamed to be seen in public places with that sheet in their hands. They felt, not without just cause, that they might be suspected of treason to the United States Government. Advertisers declined to help support any longer an establishment that was giving every day aid and comfort to the enemy in installments limited only by Godkin's capacity for literary production. While the Evening Post, under Godkin's management, was devising and uttering, day after day and week after week, insults more malignant, and slanders more infamous against our army, our navy, our flag, and our land. . . .

For all that is known to the contrary, the proprietors of the Evening Post may have received at this time a more or less impressive admonition from Washington. Certain it is that either a direct warning from the Federal authorities, or the obvious dictates of self-interest and self-preservation produced a few weeks ago a sudden and extraordinary change in the editorial columns of Godkin's paper. It began to express appreciation of the military services of the army officers whom it had been denouncing and insulting, collectively and individually, as professional ruffians and swashbucklers. It began to speak with friendly condescension of the officers of the navy, whom it had portrayed, about the time of the report on the destruction

of the Maine, as a gang of scoundrels and liars.

The explanation is very simple. There has been no real change of heart in the Evening Post, but prudence and pecuniary interest have combined to send Godkin into exile. He is now operating in London and his suburbs. When we speak of Godkin as an exile, we mean an exile from the Evening Post office, not an exile from his country; he hasn't any country.

If anybody wants to know the present address of the Man Without a Country, now detached from the Evening Post, he will find it at the foot of a letter written by Godkin to the Daily News, of London, and dated at Cobham, July 7. Godkin's genius is not inactive, even in exile. He is now informing the English people, through the columns of the Daily News, that the arch fiend of American journalism, the principal enemy of modern civilization, and the main instigator of the war between the United States and Spain, is Mr. William R. Hearst, the editor of our contemporary and neighbor, the New York Journal. Godkin regards Hearst as responsible for the war. Here are some specimen passages from the letter, exhibiting what we may call Godkin's vacation style:

"He (Mr. Hearst) said Spaniards ought to be killed 'like rattlesnakes,' and that any one who was unwilling to kill them like rattlesnakes was a 'traitor to his country.' I quote the passage at the time as an illustration of the barbarism the war was likely to bring with it."

"Nothing more atrocious ever issued from the lips of a sane chief, and yet this savage was at the time hallooing the American public into war through hundreds of thousands of his 'yellow sheets,' and was treated with deference and even respect by Senators."

"In fact, the stream of Billingsgate and lies with which he deluged the country every day had, in my opinion, a good deal to do with bringing on the war, by basking the mob element into frenzy."

"Nothing in the contest has been sadder or more ludicrous than his flailing, by the dint of money, as one of the leaders of a humanitarian movement for the liberation of Cuba."

"The influence obtained by his paper during the war as a purveyor of lies and exaggerations is one of the saddest signs of the times in America to-day. Yours truly, R. L. GODKIN."

Probably Mr. Hearst is willing to stand a good deal of this sort of exhibition. Indeed, we are confident that young gentleman possesses enough of public spirit to consent to become the constant subject of Godkin's literary efforts as long as Godkin will remain abroad. Mr. Hearst is quite capable of self-sacrifice to that extent.